

section prevents said curing light from passing through said first mold half into an area of said mold cavity that extends radially outward of a boundary parallel to said axis and including said circumferential edge and so that said first section passes said curing light to an area of said mold cavity bounded by and within said boundary.

## REMARKS

### ***Remaining Claims***

Claims 1 and 15 have been amended herein. As explained in more detail below, Applicants have amended the claims solely to more clearly point out and distinctly claim the invention, and not to distinguish over the cited art. Applicants submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance.

### ***Objection to the Disclosure***

The disclosure is objected to because the Examiner indicates that --█-- appears throughout the disclosure – specifically at pages 7, 10, 12, and 13. Applicants' copy of the disclosure does not show such marks. However, at these pages the symbol “ (quotation mark) does appear in several places. Applicants suspect that the copy provided the Examiner many have been printed in a font that does not support the specific quotation marks used, and thus, the unknown symbol shown above was printed instead. Applicants request clarification as to the location of the marks the Examiner has indicated to ensure that this is, in fact, the case. Applicants will then be more than happy to make appropriate corrections to the disclosure.

### ***Objection to Claims 13 – 15 and 23 – 24 Under 37 CFR 1.75(c)***

Claims 13 – 14 and 23 – 24 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as not limited the scope of the previous claim. Specifically, Examiner has pointed out the inconsistent use of “curing light” in Claim 15 and a lack of a curing light source in Claim 1. Applicants have amended the claims to add such basis and to specify that the light of Claim 1 is from a light source. Applicants therefore respectfully request that this objection be withdrawn.

### ***Rejection of Claims 1, 13 – 15, and 23 – 25 Under 35 U.S.C. §112***

Claims 1, 13 – 15, and 23 – 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Specifically, Examiner has pointed out the lack of basis for “curing light” and a lack of a curing light source. Applicants have amended the

claims to add such basis and to specify that the light of Claim 1 is from a light source. Applicants therefore respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

***Rejection of Claims 1 – 4, 13 – 15, 17 – 18, and 23 – 24 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) – Kretzschmar, et al. in view of Portney, et al. and Buazza, et al.***

Claims 1 – 4, 13 – 15, 17 – 18, and 23 – 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,782,460 to *Kretzschmar, et al.* in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,053,171 to *Portney, et al.* and U.S. Patent No. 5,989,462 to *Buazza, et al.*

Applicants point out that the “hazy filter” of *Portney, et al.* and *Buazza, et al.* does not “block light” as required by the applicants’ invention. The light-blocking second section of the applicants’ invention is important in the formation of the lens edge. Use of a “hazy filter” as taught by *Buazza* and *Portney* would result in a poor lens edge and would most likely render the lens unusable.

Furthermore, the teachings of both *Buazza* and *Portney* are contrary to the present invention. At Col. 3, line 67 – Co. 4, line 9, *Portney* teaches that the mask has variable transmission characteristics and that it transmits a “large amount of beam energy” to some areas of the work piece. Thus, it does not “block” the light, it merely non-uniformly transmits the light. Likewise, at Col. 73, lines 28 – 30, *Buazza* teaches that the “purpose of the filter is to simultaneously diffuse light and provide differential light distribution.” Like *Portney*, the filter of *Buazza* does not “block” the light, it merely non-uniformly transmits the light.

More importantly, neither *Buazza* nor *Portney* are “co-molded” as is required by the claims. *Buazza* does not teach a first and second section co-molded as argued by the Examiner. *Buazza* teaches that two incompatible materials are molded together to create a hazy filter. Such a filter does not fall within the scope of the claims, which require a first and second section, in which one transmit light and the other blocks it. No suggestion or motivation is provided for such a modification.

Thus, it would not be obvious to combine the hazy filter of *Buazza* and/or *Portney* with the mold of *Kretzschmar*. In fact, any combination would not even result in the claimed invention. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

***Further Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)***

Claims 1 – 4, 13 – 15, 17 – 18, and 23 – 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,782,460 to *Kretzschmar, et al.* in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,053,171 to *Portney, et al.* and U.S. Patent No. 5,989,462 to *Buazza, et al.*, as applied above in view of a number of other references.

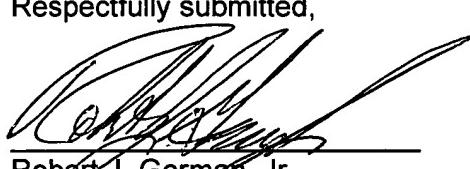
*Kretzschmar, Portney, and Buazza* have been discussed above. None of the additionally cited references provide any further teachings with regard to the elements of the invention discussed above that would render the claimed invention obvious. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that these rejections be withdrawn.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing and in conclusion, Applicants submit that the 35 USC §§112 and 103 rejections and objections set-forth in the Office Action have been overcome, and that the pending claims are not obvious over the cited art, either individually or in combination. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections set-forth in the Office Action. Should the Examiner believe that a discussion with Applicants' representative would further the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned.

Please address all correspondence to Thomas Hoxie, Novartis Corporation, Patent and Trademark Department, 564 Morris Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901. The commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any other fees which may be required under 37 C.F.R. §1.16 and 1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0134.

Respectfully submitted,



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**CLEAN COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS**

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1. An ophthalmic lens mold, said mold comprising:  
a first mold half having a front side and a back side, said front side defining an optical surface; and  
a second mold half having a front side defining an optical surface,  
wherein, upon alignment of said first mold half with respect to said second mold half so that said front sides oppose each other, a mold cavity is formed between said front sides to form an ophthalmic lens therein from a moldable material so that said optical surfaces form respective opposing optical surfaces of said ophthalmic lens, and  
wherein said first mold half includes  
a first section that transmits curing light from a light source and that extends from said back side to said front side, said first section including at least an area of said first mold half optical surface enclosed by an outermost circumference of said ophthalmic lens, and  
a second section co-molded with said first section and that blocks said curing light, said second section disposed with respect to said first section so that  
said second section prevents said curing light incident to said back side from passing through said first mold half into an area of said mold cavity that extends from said first mold half front side to said second mold half front side and that surrounds and extends radially outward of a boundary including said circumference, and  
said first section passes said incident curing light to an area of said mold cavity bounded by and within said boundary.
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15. An ophthalmic lens mold, said mold comprising:  
a first mold half having a center section defining an optical surface having a circular circumferential edge; and  
a second mold half having a center section of substantially defining an optical surface,  
wherein one of said optical surfaces is convex and the other of said optical surfaces is concave,  
wherein, upon alignment of said first mold half with respect to said second mold half so that said optical surfaces oppose each other, a mold cavity is formed between said mold halves to form an ophthalmic lens therein from a moldable material so that said optical surfaces form respective opposing optical surfaces of said ophthalmic lens, and

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wherein said first mold half includes  
a first section that transmits curing light from a light source and that  
includes at least said first mold half center section, and  
a second section co-molded with said first section and that blocks said  
curing light, said second section surrounding said first section so that said second  
section prevents said curing light from passing through said first mold half into an area of  
said mold cavity that extends radially outward of a boundary parallel to said axis and  
including said circumferential edge and so that said first section passes said curing light  
to an area of said mold cavity bounded by and within said boundary.

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